



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH AND SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE
BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH
AND MELCOMBE REGIS FOR
THE YEAR 1957

E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

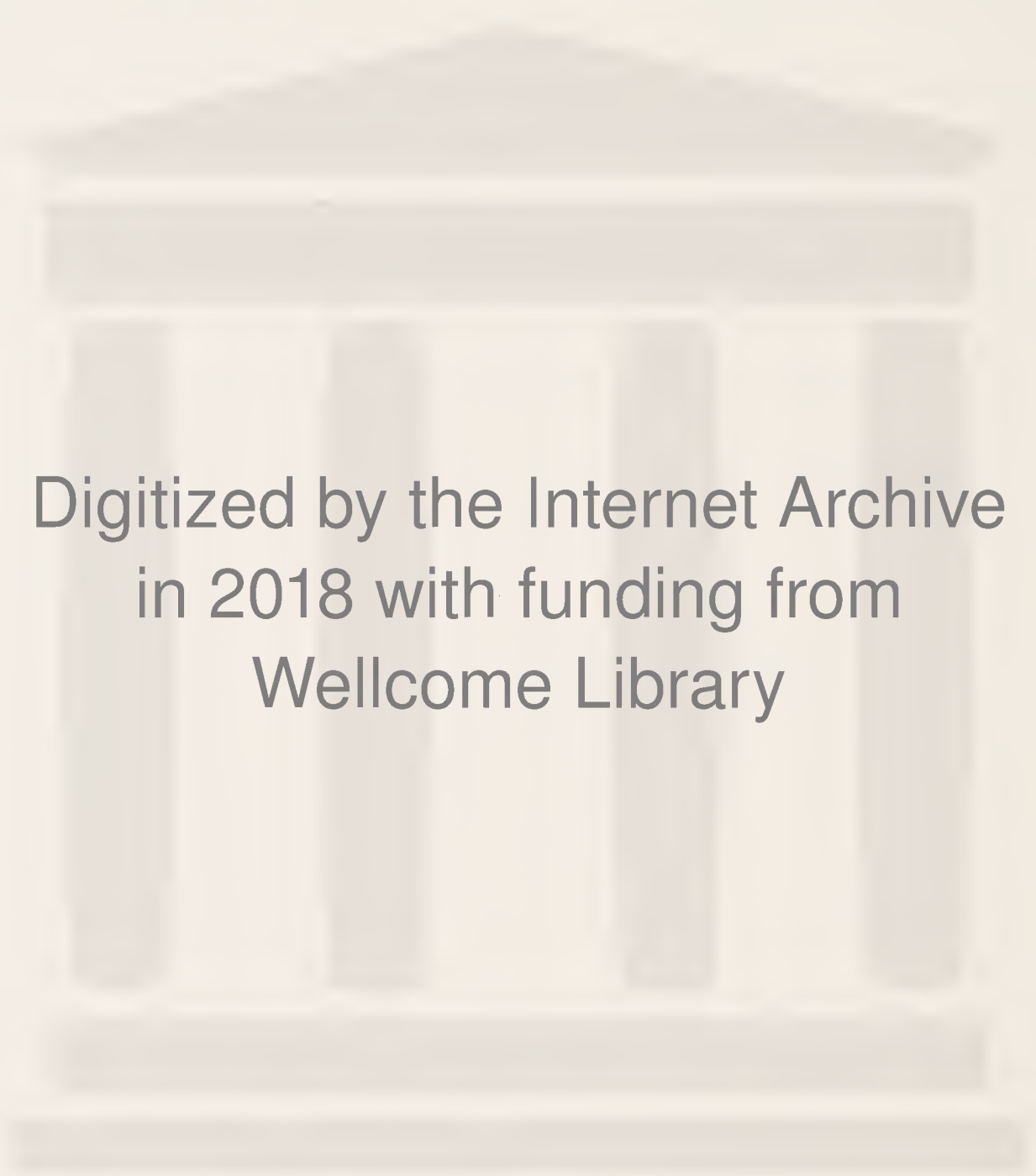
Health and Sanitary Circumstances
of the Borough of Weymouth and
Melcombe Regis for the year 1957



E. J. GORDON WALLACE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

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Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

CHARLOTTE A. G. WARD, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

†*‡ H. HANDSCOMB, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors :

†* R. G. S. NEWBOULD

†* A. L. HARRIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant :

A. R. SMITH—Appointed 1st April, 1957

† Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Joint Board

* Meat and Food Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

‡ Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute

Clerical Staff :

Mr. F. H. HOUSE

Miss M. S. STEELE—Resigned 9th March, 1957

Miss M. HOUNSELL—Appointed 25th March, 1957
Resigned 18th August, 1957

Miss K. S. HERON—Appointed 1st September, 1957

HEALTH CENTRE,
WESTHAM ROAD,
WEYMOUTH
August, 1958

**To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my Report for the Year 1957 on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.

There were 227 notifications of measles spread out fairly evenly during the last three quarters of the year. Whooping cough was prevalent in the second quarter when there were 75 notifications out of the annual total of 124.

There was only one notification of poliomyelitis—a Service patient with a very severe form of the disease, who was transferred to the special Respiratory Unit at Portsmouth where he unfortunately died.

Later in the Report, I give details of poliomyelitis vaccination carried out in the South Dorset Area which includes Weymouth, Portland, Chickereil and Osmington. Almost all the vaccine received was in multiple-dose containers so that it was necessary to arrange special vaccination sessions to make full use of the available vaccine. This involved the medical, nursing and clerical staff in a considerable amount of additional work.

During the year the Preston Drainage Scheme was completed and the Public Health Inspectors were involved in a great deal of work in giving advice to householders on how best to take advantage of the long-awaited facilities.

Good progress was maintained in dealing with unfit houses and it is satisfactory that the Governor's Lane area—first mentioned in the late Dr. Barclay's Report for the year 1919, was finally dealt with.

In September a well attended Sessional Meeting of the Royal Society of Health was held in the St. John Ambulance Hall, when excellent papers were given on "Public Health Aspects of Atomic Energy," by Dr. Katharine Williams of Harwell, and "New Approaches to Delinquency," by Dr. D. A. Ogden of H.M. Borstal Institution, Portland.

During the year the Department lost two members of the staff—Miss M. S. Steele resigned after eight years to join the Colonial Service and Mr. W. Barrett died after twenty-five years valuable service.

I am again happy to place on record my appreciation of the co-operation in the work of the Department afforded by my professional colleagues in practice in the Borough.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their kindness and consideration, and my fellow officials and the Health Department Staff for the unfailing assistance throughout the year.

In particular I wish to say how much I appreciate the very valuable contribution to the efficiency of the Department made by Mr. H. Handscomb, Chief Public Health Inspector.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. GORDON WALLACE,
Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) excluding 331 acres of tidal water	7,017
Mid-year Home Population (estimated by the Registrar General)	37,790
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (31st Dec., 1957)	11,600
Rateable Value (31st March, 1957)	£642,187
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1957-58) ...	£2,300

CHIEF INDUSTRIES & EXTENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

I am indebted to Mr. P. Harrison, Manager of the Weymouth Employment Exchange, for the following information :—

Registered Wholly Unemployed Persons

	1955			1956			1957		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
March	129	124	253	146	110	256	249	130	379
June	63	22	85	68	13	81	139	13	152
September	62	25	87	100	19	119	135	46	181
December	118	135	253	163	104	267	277	125	402

The main industries in this area are :

- Local and National Government Services
- Building and Civil Engineering
- Nationalised Industries
- Engineering
- Distributive
- Hotel and Catering
- Transport
- Shipping and Ship Repairing
- Railways
- Laundries
- Breweries
- Bakeries
- Radio Equipment Manufacture
- Electrical and Scientific Instrument Manufacture
- Agriculture
- Garages

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF BOROUGH SUPPLIED BY REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR 1957

Total Births—596.

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population—15.77

Comparability Factor—1.03

Standardised Birth Rate—16.24

Live Births—587

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	317	248	565
Illegitimate	...	10	12	22
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	327	260	587
		—	—	—

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population—15.53

Stillbirths—9

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	4	4	8
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	5	4	9
		—	—	—

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 estimated population—0.23

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births—15.1

Deaths—483. Males—245. Females—238

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population—12.78

Comparability Factor—0.91

Standardised Death Rate—11.63

Deaths of Infants under 1 Year of Age.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	6	6	12
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		—	—	—
Total	... ..	6	6	12
		—	—	—

Infant Mortality Rates

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	20.44
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			21.23
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	...	...	15.33
Deaths from Puerperal Causes			Nil

TOTAL DEATHS. 1957 (Registrar General's Official Returns)

All Causes—483. Males—245. Females—238.

Cause of Death.			Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	2	2
2.	Tuberculosis—Other	...	1	...
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	1
6.	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...
8.	Measles	...	...	...
9.	Other Infective and parasitic diseases	...	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	4	8
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	13	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	..	11
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	38	18
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	2	2
16.	Diabetes	...	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	30	49
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	43	32
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	3	4
20.	Other heart disease	...	42	30
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	4	11
22.	Influenza	...	5	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	9	10
24.	Bronchitis	...	8	5
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	2	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	4	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	1	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	5	...
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	.	...
31.	Congenital malformations	...	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	19	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	3	1
34.	All other accidents	...	2	5
35.	Suicide	...	1	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	..	...
TOTAL			245	238

COMMENTS ON THE VITAL STATISTICS

Birth Rate

The standardised birth rate of 16.24 is approximately the same as that of the previous year (16.31).

Live births exceeded the number of deaths by 104.

Deaths

The total number of deaths was 483—245 males and 238 females, giving a crude death rate of 12.78 per thousand population. By applying the comparability factor the standardised death rate is found to be 11.63. (The Comparability Factor is worked out for each district by the Registrar General. Its object is to level out differences in the age and sex constitution of the population of the various districts and its use enables us to obtain standardised death rates which are more fairly comparable and more accurate than the crude death rates.) Of the 12 deaths of infants under one year, nine occurred during the neo-natal period of under four weeks of age.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 227 notifications of measles ; 124 cases of whooping cough were notified with one death (a seven week old baby).

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis

As mentioned in last year's Report, this is the responsibility of the Dorset County Council as Local Health Authority.

During 1957, in the South Dorset Area, 2,238 children were given two injections of vaccine—in addition to general practitioners and their families, ambulance drivers and members of the staff at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Only limited supplies of vaccine continued to be available and at the end of the year, 3,982 persons in the priority classes were still awaiting vaccination. I am glad to say, however, that at the time of writing (July, 1958) all these have now received two injections, except for some 600 children whose parents have indicated that they prefer to wait for vaccine manufactured in Britain.

Towards the end of 1957 the Ministry of Health extended the priority classes to include expectant mothers and children aged from six months to 15 years. During the first five months of 1958 some 1,394 new registrations were received and these have now all been dealt with except for those awaiting British manufactured vaccine.

Superannuation

During the year 13 persons were medically examined as to their fitness for inclusion in Council's Superannuation Scheme.

Laboratory Facilities

The County Laboratory at Dorchester, under the direction of Dr. T. V. Cooper, and the separate Public Health Laboratory

there, under Dr. G. H. Tee, have given every possible assistance in the work of the Health Department and their ready co-operation at all times has been very much appreciated.

INFESTATION.

Scabies and Head Infestation.

The tables which follow show that there was a decrease in cases of head infestation while there was a slight increase of cases of Scabies.

It will be remembered that Scabies is a notifiable disease in the Borough.

SCABIES

Year	Total No. notified	No. Notified by Practitioner	No. Notified by Public Health Dept.	Total Number of Treatments (incl. contacts)
1944	598	124	474	1882
1945	275	72	203	1078
1946	198	63	135	992
1947	80	32	48	599
1948	71	23	48	241
1949	26	6	20	67
1950	30	7	23	54
1951	9	3	6	15
1952	16	6	10	25
1953	19	3	16	31
1954	11	2	9	18
1955	6	2	4	10
1956	3	3	—	4
1957	6	1	5	6

HEAD INFESTATION

Year	Number of Infested Persons	Adult	School	Under 5	Total No. of Treatments
1944	594	148	411	35	894
1945	305	87	283	35	405
1946	310	117	203	40	461
1947	164	40	96	28	304
1948	143	19	110	14	266
1949	106	13	80	13	197
1950	109	20	71	18	173
1951	99	11	78	10	184
1952	70	6	60	4	83
1953	53	4	47	2	57
1954	24	1	21	2	36
1955	35	1	32	2	53
1956	52	5	43	4	56
1957	28	—	28	—	32

Notifiable Diseases, other than Tuberculosis, during 1957

DISEASE	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 plus	Unk.
Scarlet Fever	4	3	...	1	8	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough	33	75	13	3	124	5	7	9	8	19	71	5	...	...	...
Ac. Poliomyelitis : Paralytic	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	53	87	85	227	3	16	27	24	33	122	1	...	1	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
DISEASE	1st Qr.	2nd Qr.	3rd Qr.	4th Qr.	Total	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Unknown				
Ac. Pneumonia	1	3	2	8	14	...	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Encephalitis : Infective	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-infectious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	2	6	...	8	...	2	1	3	...	3	...	2	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria (Contracted abroad)	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notifications and Deaths from Tuberculosis, 1948-1957

Year	Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary	
	Notifications	Deaths	Notifications	Deaths
1948	6	—	27	12
1949	18	2	35	7
1950	4	1	30	12
1951	3	—	31	6
1952	1	—	28	4
1953	12	1	37	10
1954	4	1	24	3
1955	4	—	26	1
1956	5	—	25	3
1957	3	1	20	4

Verminous Premises

Verminous premises are treated with liquid and powder insecticides and, where necessary, articles of clothing and bedding are treated in the Department's steam disinfector plant.

Facilities are available at the Health Centre for personal cleansing and as far as possible the treatment of persons, their clothing and premises is carried out at one time.

The number of houses disinfested was 37, an increase of nine on the previous year. I am pleased to say that there were no infestations by bed bugs during the year. The infestations dealt with were minor infestations by fleas, flies, cockroaches or beetles.

Verminous Persons

As it is desirable that arrangements for dealing with verminous persons should be carried out with a minimum of delay, the Town Council in June, 1953, delegated their powers and duties under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936, including the institution of legal proceedings, to a special committee consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and one other member of the Health Committee.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action for dealing with verminous persons during the year.

Disinfector Station

In my last Annual Report I mentioned that the Town Council had already agreed to a scheme for transferring the Disinfector Station from its site in the Corporation Yard to one adjoining the Health Centre. The building of the new Disinfector Station was commenced during the Spring of 1957 and it came into operation on the 1st September. By the end of the year it could be seen that the new premises had effected a saving in administration expenses and greatly facilitated the day-to-day working of the Health Department.

Food Poisoning

No outbreaks of food poisoning occurred during the year but eight single cases were reported and investigated. Of the eight cases reported the causative organisms were as follows :

Salmonella Typhi-murium — 3 cases
Clostridium Welchii — 2 cases

In the three remaining cases no specimens of the suspected food, faeces or vomit, were available and so it was not possible to ascertain the causative organisms.

Humane Killer for Cats and Dogs

Early in 1958 the apparatus used for dogs was found to be faulty and its use was discontinued. The apparatus, which was on loan from the R.S.P.C.A., was eventually found to be un-serviceable and the Society agreed to replace it by a newer type. Three members of the staff attended the R.S.P.C.A. centre at Poole for instruction in the use of the new apparatus but by the end of the year the replacement apparatus had not been received. This accounts for the number of dogs dealt with during 1957 being much smaller than in the previous year.

I must again record my thanks to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals not only for the continued loan of their apparatus but for their continued co-operation with the Health Department, particularly in connection with duties under the Pet Animals Act.

Details of animals dealt with during 1957 are as follows :

Dogs	...	...	58
Cats	...	...	264
			<hr/>
Total	...		322
			<hr/>

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Mr. F. Horner, the Local Inspector for the R.S.P.C.A., continued in his appointment as an honorary officer of the Corporation for the purposes of the Act. The total number of inspections carried out by the Public Health Inspectors and Mr. Horner was 66.

Six applications for renewal of licences to keep Pet Shops were received and granted.

All licences granted were subject to appropriate conditions relating to the humane treatment of animals.

Mortuary

The Town Mortuary in Commercial Road was not used during the year and all post-mortem examinations were carried out at the

Weymouth and District Hospital where more satisfactory facilities are available.

I consider that it is still necessary, however, to retain the Town Mortuary for use in an emergency, e.g. for decomposed bodies washed up from the sea.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

Under this Act and the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Town Council is empowered to take steps to secure the removal to suitable accommodation of persons in need of care and attention.

During the year six cases were dealt with. In one case only was it necessary to take statutory action. This was in respect of an elderly widower who was living alone in two attic rooms under most insanitary conditions. His health was failing and, mainly for this reason, he was quite unable to look after himself, but he resolutely refused to go to an Old People's Home. Regular Home Help was provided but his state of health was such that it eventually became necessary to order his removal to an Old People's Home for a period of three weeks. On the expiration of this period an application was made to the Magistrates for a further period of three months. The old gentleman eventually decided to give up the tenancy of his house in Weymouth and to remain in the Old People's Home.

Of the remaining five cases, three agreed to go to Part 3 accommodation but one discharged herself after a very short period.

In another case regular Home Help was arranged and this worked out very satisfactorily. In the sixth case a complaint was made that an old person was living in very insanitary conditions but the complaint was not substantiated and no action by the Health Department was necessary.

I am pleased to report once again that the County Council's Home Help Service proved of great value during the year. This service enables very many old people to continue living in their own houses—whereas, without such help, they would of necessity have to be removed to Old People's Homes.

In addition to the six cases mentioned above, a considerable number of visits were made by the Health Visitors and myself to the homes of old people in the Borough. The Public Health Inspectors made 81 visits in connection with old persons. All

cases dealt with by the Health Department are kept under periodic review.

At the end of the year the Town Council had 48 Old Person's Bungalows and plans had been made for 87 more as follows :

Littlemoor Road	...	8
Sussex Road	...	36
Downclose	...	19
Radipole House Site	...	17
Camp Road	...	4
Leamington Road	...	3

At the end of the year there were 127 applications for Aged Persons Bungalows on the registers of the Housing Department.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply in the Borough is provided by the Weymouth Waterworks Company, the main supplies being from springs at Empool and Sutton Poyntz. The water, being fairly hard, does not give rise to danger from plumbo-solvent action, and both quality and quantity have been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. No outbreaks of illness which could be traced to the water have occurred and it may be said that the supply continues to be very good for drinking and domestic purposes and shows a high degree of purity.

The closest co-operation is maintained with the Engineer and Manager, Mr. S. E. Barrett, A.M.Inst.C.E., and there is constant exchange of results of samples taken by the Company and Health Department.

SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

Total Samples Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Suspicious
64	60	2	2

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Samples taken on 14th October, 1957

Physical Examination :

		Fountain Empool	Sutton Poyntz Spring
Colour	...	None	None
Appearance	...	Bright	Bright
Taste and Smell	...	Normal	Normal

General Chemical Examination :

Reaction	...	...	...	pH 7.2	pH 7.4
				Parts per million	
Free Carbon Dioxide	...			20	9
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, at N	Less than	.003			Less than .003
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N	Less than	.003			Less than .003
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N	...			Absent	Absent
Nitric Nitrogen, as N	...			5.0	4.3
Hardness as CaCO ³ (EDTA Method)					
Temporary	...	...		225	185
Permanent	...	...		38	27
Permanganate figure (4 hrs. 80° F) as O	...			0.03	0.14
Alkalinity as CaCO ³	...			225	185
Total Solids	...	...		350	285
Calcium Ca	...	...		96	77
Magnesium Mg	...	...		5	4
Sodium Na	...	...		11	16
Carbonate CO ³	...	...		135	111
Chloride Cl	...	...		24	25
Sulphate SO ⁴	...	...		11	7
Nitrate NO ³	...	...		22	19
Iron	...	...		0.10	0.01
Fluoride as F	...	...		0.10	0.05

Method of Fluoride determination :

Concentration in alkaline solution, distillation from perchloric acid, and titration with thorium nitrate.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

1. Preston Drainage Scheme

In my report for 1956 I mentioned that the Preston Drainage Scheme was commenced in the middle of 1955 and continued throughout 1956. I am pleased to report that the work was completed during the summer of 1957 and first connections to the new sewer were made at the end of July.

Directly the sewer was available considerable numbers of enquiries were made at the Health Department by owners wishing to do away with cesspools and to connect their houses to main drainage at the earliest opportunity. I mentioned in my previous report the survey which had been carried out at the end of 1956 to ascertain the number of houses in the drainage area which had surface water connected to their existing soil drains. As a result of this survey it was found that 150 houses in the drainage area had some surface or roof water discharging to their soil drains

and the Town Council approved a scheme whereby the owners, when arranging for connections to the sewer, should be offered payment by the Corporation for the cost of removal of surface water from the soil drains before they were connected to the sewer. When visits were made by the Health Department staff advice was given to owners on methods of connection to the sewer as well as various methods of surface water separation. These visits accounted for a considerable proportion of the staff's time from August until the end of the year, by which time 359 houses had been connected to the new sewer. This figure includes 256 houses on Haywards Estate and Fernhill Estate which were formerly drained to a private pumping station and septic tank respectively. Separation of surface water was necessary in 27 cases and this was carried out by the owners who were reimbursed by the Corporation. Total cost of this work was £173-0-0 which gives a reasonable average cost of below £6-10-0 per house.

It was anticipated that there would be considerable pressure of work on the Health Department directly the new sewer was available and this proved to be so. Considerable attention had to be given not only to the satisfactory redrainage to the new sewer but also to the proper cleansing and filling-in of disused cesspools.

By the end of the year, 2,602 visits in connection with drainage works had been made and the figure of 679 drain tests for the year is probably an all-time record. It is anticipated that this pressure of work will continue during 1958 and the Department is doing all within its power to persuade as many owners as possible to carry out redrainage to the new sewer.

I have mentioned in my previous report that the Preston Drainage Scheme does not cover the area of the Jordan Valley and the Consulting Engineers were asked to look into this matter and report back their views to the Town Council. No progress was made, however, during 1957, but this is a question which will need further consideration as it not only involves a number of houses still without main drainage facilities in Bowleaze Cove way but also the drainage of some caravan sites which cannot at present drain by gravity to the new sewer.

2. Storm Water Outfalls to Portland Harbour

In my last report I mentioned that the Town Council's Consulting Engineers were preparing a scheme for improvements to the storm water outfalls to Portland Harbour. The scheme was finalised in the early part of 1957 and an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government came to Weymouth on the 25th January, 1957, to investigate the scheme in detail. On the 1st July, 1957, I accompanied the Town Clerk

and the Borough Engineer to a meeting in London with representatives of the Minister of Housing and Local Government for further discussions and on the 4th July, 1957, the Minister informed the Town Council that he approved the construction of outfall No. 1 but suggested that the Consulting Engineers should give further consideration to the necessity for outfalls Nos. 2 and 3.

The Consulting Engineers eventually decided that, if both outfalls Nos. 2 and 3 could not be provided, then it would be preferable to construct outfall No. 2 only and this was eventually agreed to by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

No works had, however, been commenced by the end of the year.

3. Conversions to Main Drainage

In the first paragraph of this section of the Report I have dealt at length with the new Preston Sewer and the work of the Department in connection with re-drainage to sewer and abolition of cesspools. There are still a number of houses not connected to the sewer in parts of the town which have been sewered for many years and efforts are still being made, when the opportunities arise, to persuade the owners of such houses to redrain to the sewer.

During the year 381 houses were connected to the main drainage system and as a result a total of 98 cesspools and 19 pail closets were abolished.

4. Drainage of houses in Mayfield Close and Radipole Lane

For some years past the Health Department has been concerned about the unsatisfactory cesspool drainage systems serving houses in Mayfield Close and a number of adjoining houses in Radipole Lane. A scheme for sewerage of this particular area was prepared in 1947 but could not be carried out because a number of owners were not prepared to co-operate. I mentioned in my Report for 1956 that a new scheme, which included 35 houses, was prepared during 1956. This latter scheme again required the owners to co-operate by providing the accommodation sewers which would be connected to a 9-in. main sewer to be provided by the Corporation.

In November, 1957, the Town Clerk reported having communicated with the owners of the properties affected in Radipole Lane and Mayfield Close. In seven cases only did owners agree to the Council's proposals and 23 owners did not reply.

Under the scheme approved by the Council the cost of providing the main 9-in. sewer in the valley (approximately £900-0-0) would have been met by the Council and the balance (approximately £1,697-0-0) was to be allocated among owners of the

houses to be served by the proposed drainage scheme. Letters from the Town Clerk to the owners emphasised that the scheme was entirely dependent upon all owners approving the proposals and in view of the replies received by the Town Council it was reluctantly decided that no further action could be taken.

It is to be regretted that the owners of these properties would not co-operate in this scheme which I believe to be the only way in which satisfactory drainage of these houses can be carried out. In view of the reluctance of the owners to remedy the most unsatisfactory conditions which exist in this area it appears that if serious public health nuisances arise in the future, the Corporation will have no alternative but to take statutory action against the owners concerned. In most cases cesspools in this area have overflows which discharge to streams and serious pollution of these streams occurs particularly during the Summer months.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN BOROUGH

Total number of houses in the Borough	...	...	11,633
Number of properties not connected to sewer	...	...	706
Number of properties with cesspools	...	...	540
Number of cesspools	...	...	452
Number of properties with pail closets	...	...	180
Number of properties with privies	...	...	2
Number of properties with other forms of drainage	...	...	15

These are estimated figures only

PARTICULARS OF CONVERSION FROM CONSERVANCY TO MAIN DRAINAGE SYSTEM DURING 1957

Number of premises converted	...	...	381
Number of cesspools abolished	...	...	98
Number of earth closets abolished	...	...	19
Number of pumping stations abolished	...	...	1
Number of septic tanks abolished	...	...	1

HOUSING

Unfit Houses

Once again good progress was made in dealing with unfit houses and I am pleased to report that our programme for dealing with 155 unfit houses within five years was kept up to schedule during 1957.

It is very difficult, because of special problems arising during the holiday season, to deal with unfit house procedure during the Summer months and so the greater part of our housing programme is dealt with between the months of October in the one year and May the following year.

Statutory action was taken in respect of the following houses during the year :—

1. Clearance Areas—Housing Act, 1956—Part III

(a) The Weymouth (Stewards Court/Governors Lane) and (East Street/Governors Lane) Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957.

During the early part of 1957 an area comprising the whole of Stewards Court, parts of Governors Lane and parts of East Street were represented as a clearance area. The properties included in this area had already been declared as being in a Clearance Area in 1939/40 and, although action under the Housing Act, 1936, was completed in 1940, the Order was not put forward for confirmation by the Minister owing to the outbreak of War. Unfortunately it was necessary to carry out the whole of the statutory procedure once again and the preliminary work, including inspections of the properties, occupied a considerable period of time. The area included in the present Order does not coincide precisely with the area dealt with in 1939/40 and is slightly smaller as some properties in Maiden Street, which were included in the 1939/40 procedure, were omitted, as they had been made fit and it was not found necessary to include them in the present Order.

The following unfit houses were included in the Weymouth (Stewards Court/Governors Lane) and (East Street/Governors Lane) Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 Stewards Court.

30 and 31 East Street.

7, 7a, 8, 11, 12 and 13 Governors Lane.

The Area also included two houses not unfit for habitation, as follows :—

9 and 10 Governors Lane.

Other buildings and land included in the Compulsory Purchase Order were as follows :—

(1) Dilapidated building formerly known as No. 2 Devenish Square.

(2) Site of No. 1 Devenish Square (already demolished).

(3) Site of Mr. Jolliffe's Building Yard.

(4) Site of 33 East Street (already demolished).

(5) Site of 32 East Street (already demolished).

The Order was confirmed without modification, by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in October, 1957, but Compulsory Purchase procedure had not been completed by the end of the year.

(b) The Weymouth (Wyke Road) Clearance Order, 1956.

The above Order, in respect of Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 Wyke Road, Weymouth, which were the subject of a Clearance Area representation in 1956, was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on 25th February, 1957. The houses had not been demolished by the end of the year.

2. Demolition Orders—Housing Act, 1936—Part II.

Demolition Orders were made on the following houses which had been represented as unfit for habitation during the year :—

122 High Street, Wyke Regis
*25 and *26 Crescent Street
*3 and *4 Alma Place, Radipole
*Tumbledown Farm House, Radipole

* After informal action as houses are owned by the Corporation.

3. Closing Orders made under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, or Section 10, Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

The following houses were represented as unfit for habitation and made subject to Closing Orders :—

“ Rambler Cottage,” Shrubby Lane, Wyke Regis
Front basement flat, 12 Clarence Buildings, Esplanade
16 Commercial Road
18, 19 and 20 Lennox Street
19 and 21 Chamberlaine Road, Wyke Regis
14 Ridgeway, Upwey
238 Preston Road, Preston
7 Chamberlaine Road, Wyke Regis
Part of 35 High West Street
“ The Cottage,” Shrubby Lane, Wyke Regis
9 Ridgeway, Upwey
6 and 7 West End Cottages, Radipole

4. Houses Demolished

The following houses were demolished during the year :

Albion Cottage, Union Place, Dorchester Road (Subject to an Undertaking not to be used for habitation until made fit)
36 East Street (Subject to Demolition Order)
36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 Newstead Road (included in Weymouth (Newstead Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1956)
70 and 72 Franchise Street (owned by the Corporation and represented as unfit in 1956)
25 and 26 Crescent Street (owned by the Corporation and represented as unfit during 1957)

5. Houses made fit following action under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and Closing Orders Determined or Undertakings carried out

10, 14 and 16 St. Leonards Road
“ Treetops,” Shrubby Lane, Wyke Regis

6. Houses made fit after Informal or Statutory Action

Forty-five houses were made fit during the year following service of Informal or Statutory Notices.

7. Housing Act, 1957—Section 27. Contravention of Undertaking to make fit

Roman Cottage, 215 Preston Road, Preston, was represented as unfit for habitation in 1955 and an Undertaking was given by the owner that the house would not be used for habitation until it had been made fit. At the end of 1957 it was found that this house had been let to a tenant in contravention of the Undertaking and the matter was reported to the Health Committee. It is provided in the Housing Act, 1957, that under such circumstances a Demolition Order should be made and a Demolition Order was made accordingly by the Health Committee.

Position at 31st December, 1957

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Premises	Still occupied as dwellings	Used as Store or work-places	Vacant	Total
Houses subject to Demolition or Clearance Orders not yet demolished	4	6	23	33
Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders	1	6	4	11
Houses subject to Closing Orders	6	1	8	15
Houses subject to U/D not to re-let for human habitation	2	3	10	15
Houses subject to U/D to make fit	1	—	—	1

These figures do not include the Weymouth (Stewards Court/Governors Lane) and (East Street/Governors Lane) Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order, 1957, which has been confirmed by the end of the year but was not in operation.

RENT ACT, 1957

Certificates of Disrepair

The Rent Act, 1957, came into force on the 6th July, 1957. This Act has the general objectives of

“enabling rented houses and flats to be put and kept in repair, of increasing the total stock of rented accommodation and securing a better use of existing housing accommodation and of making a beginning of the restoration of a free market in rented housing.”

As, under the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, the Health Department was again made responsible for dealing with applications for Certificates of Disrepair. The new procedure for dealing with such applications is complicated and necessitates the service of considerable numbers of statutory notices. The Rent Act, 1957, was considered by the Health Committee and it was decided that full details of all applications for Certificates of Disrepair should be submitted to the Committee so that they might be kept fully aware of the position. By the end of the year only five applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, together with one application for cancellation of a certificate under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. The five applications were dealt with as follows :

Certificate of Disrepair issued	...	...	...	2
Application withdrawn	...	...	...	1
Owner's Undertaking accepted	...	...	...	1
Repairs completed before Certificate was issued	...	...	...	1

Applications for re-housing

Again during 1957 a tremendous amount of time was devoted to the investigation of claims by housing applicants for priority recommendations on public health grounds. Three hundred and twenty-two visits were made in connection with such applications—which is an increase of one hundred and nine over the previous year.

It appears that this work will continue to form part of the routine duties of the Health Department but it was noticeable that few applications were received from large families and most were in respect of married couples with one or two children living in two rooms—generally with their “in-laws.” Few applicants had registered their applications with the Council earlier than eighteen months before their cases were considered and no serious cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

The Housing Allocation Sub-Committee gives very sympathetic consideration to all cases reported to them by the Health Department on grounds of ill-health or overcrowding. The Health Department works in close co-operation with the Borough Treasurer who is responsible for administration in connection with houses owned by the Town Council.

Each applicant who calls at the Health Department is given a sympathetic hearing, a report is prepared following a home visit, and a departmental discussion is held to assess the real need in each case.

The Chief Public Health Inspector attends each meeting of the Housing Allocation Sub-Committee to present the Department's views on applications which claim special consideration on grounds of ill-health or overcrowding.

MOSQUITO AND MIDGE CONTROL

(1) Radipole Lake

During the Spring of 1957 sea water was introduced into Radipole Lake, as in previous years, in an endeavour to reduce mosquito and midge breeding. A careful inspection of the lake was carried out towards the end of June and no evidence of widespread mosquito breeding was found. The drainage "grips" along the western side of the lake were, however, found to be in a bad condition and these were all cleaned out and re-cut. This work resulted in a greatly improved drainage of the marshy area on the western side of the Lake and, although we experienced the usual seasonal difficulties with both mosquitoes and midges, the infestations were not as great as had been experienced in earlier years. The main channels in the Lake were cleaned out early in the year and this in turn assisted in keeping mosquito and midge breeding to an absolute minimum.

Tipping operations north of the railway viaduct were continued in order to provide a large car park. Just before the Easter holiday, water impounded in the tipping area became highly polluted and offensive and it was necessary to take urgent steps to fill the remainder of the tipping area before the holiday commenced. This work was completed just in time but only by the expenditure of nearly £700 on hardcore filling. It may be remembered that the Town Council in October, 1954, agreed to a scheme for providing a car park in Radipole Lake by the tipping of household refuse and at that time I advised that this might lead to difficulties. The Town Council, however, proceeded with this scheme although it was contrary to the recommendations of the Ministry of Health for controlled tipping and this unfortunate incident in Radipole Lake has brought home once again the wisdom of following the Ministry's recommendations on controlled tipping, i.e. that household refuse should not be tipped into water.

(2) Lodmoor

In my previous Report I mentioned work which had been carried out to dredge and improve the main channels in Lodmoor which had become badly silted up. This work was commenced at the end of August, 1956, and continued until the end of November. Work was resumed at the end of the summer of 1957 when it was found that the drainage improvements to the main channels carried out in the previous year had proved of great value in draining surrounding areas of Lodmoor. Towards the end of 1957 work was concentrated in the area behind Haywards Estate and new dykes were dug draining to the existing main channels. Other incidental works in connection with land drainage were carried out and, even before the work was completed, it could be seen that the new dykes were proving very effective in carrying away large

quantities of marshy water. It was encouraging to hear from a farmer at the northern end of the area that the previous year's drainage had made a marked improvement upon his grazing land and there can be no doubt that the area of marshy land at the rear of Haywards Estate has been much improved.

Controlled tipping operations on Lodmoor continued during the year and considerable lengths of new culverts were constructed in the course of this work.

There is no doubt that mosquito breeding on a reduced scale will continue on Lodmoor for many years to come but I am still convinced that the Corporation's main problem in the control of mosquitoes at Lodmoor is entirely one of land drainage and reclamation. I feel sure that if the Corporation continue to concentrate upon the proper drainage and filling of Lodmoor prior to the carrying out of any major development scheme the problem of mosquito control will eventually be overcome.

CARAVANS AND CAMPING SITES

The licensed camping sites in the Borough were again exceptionally busy throughout the summer season and the unlicensed fields in Preston were used more than ever for tented camps by various organisations.

Each year I have expressed my serious concern regarding the lack of main drainage facilities in Preston and the pail closet sanitation used on the caravan sites has been the main subject of complaint for many years. Earlier in my Report I have mentioned that the Preston drainage scheme was completed towards the end of the summer but unfortunately this scheme provides drainage by gravity for only two of the five large camps in Preston. I am aware that all licensees are anxious to provide modern sanitation as soon as possible and it is regretted that the new sewerage scheme will not serve all the existing sites. I am pleased to record, however, that one licensee who was able to connect by gravity prepared a scheme immediately the summer season was over and the new sanitary accommodation on this one site came into operation early in 1958.

In April, 1957, I reported to the Health Committee that the problem of camp sanitation in the Preston area was not one which could be dealt with by individual licensees but was a question of a comprehensive drainage scheme, including a pumping station, for the caravan area as a whole. The Health Committee agreed that this was a most urgent problem and decided to refer the matter to the Street and Works Committee with a request that urgent attention be given to the question of drainage for all caravan sites in Preston.

In my last Report I mentioned the overcrowding of caravans on licensed sites in Preston and reported legal proceedings which had to be taken in two instances to enforce compliance with Conditions of Licences relating to the number of caravans per acre. I am pleased to say that during 1957 there was full compliance with Conditions relating to the number and spacing of caravans and licensees co-operated fully with the Public Health Inspectors when any matters requiring immediate attention were brought to their notice.

The routine supervision of caravan sites was hampered to a great extent by the necessity of having to carry out consecutive daily visits to three sites within the Borough where it was believed that caravans would be stationed and used for periods exceeding 42 consecutive days.

In two of these cases it was found that sites were in fact used for periods in excess of 42 consecutive days and in both cases the Town Council decided to institute legal proceedings. Maximum fines of £5 were imposed on the two defendants.

The first defendant had applied for a licence under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, whilst the consecutive daily inspections were being carried out. This application was refused on the grounds that public health requirements could not be met satisfactorily by the applicant.

In the second case the defendant made application for a licence under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, after legal proceedings had been instituted and the application was granted subject to a number of public health requirements, including the provision of a modern system of sanitation.

In the third case the owner of the site discontinued its use before the expiration of 42 consecutive days.

Inspections of caravans and camping sites numbered 509 against 272 for the previous year but a considerable proportion of this large total is accounted for by the daily visits to sites where licences under the Public Health Act had not been issued. This aspect of camping and caravanning places a heavy burden on the Health Department during the summer months and, as the popularity of camping and caravanning continues to increase, more time has to be devoted to this work each year.

As I have mentioned earlier in this Report the main difficulty in connection with all camping and caravanning in the Borough arises from unsatisfactory systems of sanitation in the absence of main drainage facilities. Until all sites have been provided with modern systems of sanitation complaints will continue to be received.

Even though I have unfortunately had to report on two cases where legal proceedings were taken licensees otherwise co-operated

fully with the Department and, as in previous years, many difficulties which arose during the season were overcome with the minimum delay. For this co-operation I again record my thanks to all licensees of caravan sites in the Borough.

Applications for Licences under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Four applications to use land for camping purposes were received during the year. One was refused as public health requirements could not be met satisfactorily and the second was refused for the reasons that (a) the Town Council could not agree to the large number of caravans which the applicant required to place on the site and (b) that parts of the site were not suitable for camping purposes. The third application was in respect of a large area of land at Redlands and a Licence was granted subject to certain public health conditions.

The fourth application was granted, again subject to certain public health requirements, particularly in connection with the provision of a modern system of sanitation.

Four applications for renewal of licences to station and use individual caravans were received and granted. In each case licences were issued for periods of six months only.

FOOD HYGIENE

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, received considerable attention during the year. In 1956 the total number of inspections of food premises, including stalls and vehicles, was 461 but during 1957 696 inspections were carried out. When one bears in mind our increased responsibilities, particularly in connection with the Preston Drainage Scheme, the Department did extremely well to carry out such a greatly increased number of inspections of food premises—many of which were made during the summer season.

In my last Report I mentioned that the Corporation were themselves reviewing their own food premises to ensure full compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and, during 1957, plans for major reconstruction works at the Pier Bandstand Cafe, Vanity Fayre Cafe, Greenhill Gardens Cafe and a grocer's shop owned by the Corporation in Victoria Street were all approved. The reconstruction of the grocer's shop in Victoria Street was completed before the end of the year and it is anticipated that the other reconstruction schemes already referred to will be completed during 1958.

Many inspections of stalls and mobile refreshment vans were carried out after normal office hours and, on the whole, no serious contraventions were found.

It was noted that the majority of owners of food premises and their employees were aware that the new Regulations were in force and I am pleased to say there was ready co-operation when minor contraventions were brought to the notice of both employers and employees.

It was necessary to serve 55 Informal Notices in respect of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or the Food Hygiene Regulations. These Notices covered 124 separate items and by the end of the year 109 of these had been remedied.

Food Hygiene—Educational Activity

It was not possible, in view of additional public health duties in other directions, to carry out any special educational activities. There is no Clean Food Guild in operation in the Borough.

Disposal of Condemned Food

All unsound food is disposed of by burial at the Corporation’s Controlled Tip.

DETAILS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH :

Number of licensed premises	...	..	...	...	98
Number of off-licences	...	...	...	...	19
Number of registered clubs	...	...	...	...	19
Number of chemists’ shops	...	..			14
Number of butchers’ shops	...	..	...	...	32
Number of bakers’ shops	...	...			21
Number of fishmongers’ shops	...	...	...	...	18
Number of grocers’ shops	...	...	...	...	124
Number of bakehouses	...	...	...	...	20
Number of other food premises	...	...	...	...	214

REGISTERED PREMISES :

Number of premises registered for manufacture of preserved foods	31
Number of premises registered as fried fish shops	13
Number of premises registered for manufacture or sale of ice-cream	208

ICE CREAM

The number of inspections made of premises where ice-cream was manufactured, stored or on sale to the public was 133—an increase of four over the corresponding figure for 1956.

The number of samples taken was 70 and this shows an increase of 15 on the previous year.

Adverse samples were always followed up by visits to the premises concerned.

I am very pleased to record that the percentage of satisfactory samples over the year was 90 per cent. as compared with 87.27 per cent. in 1956.

At the end of the year 208 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream in the Borough. This number includes six premises where ice-cream is manufactured.

An application was received from the proprietor of a garage who wished to instal an automatic ice-cream vending machine outside his garage. The applicant stated that he himself would be responsible for maintenance of the machine and the handling of supplies of ice-cream. The Health Committee were not satisfied with the arrangement and, after the service of formal notice upon the applicant, refused his application for registration.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947—1952

Particular attention was paid to premises where ice-cream was manufactured. In a few cases manufacturers were not complying fully with the Regulations relating to the use of recording thermometer and their attention was drawn to this matter. I am pleased to record that the high standard of hygiene in manufacturers' premises was maintained during 1957.

Ice Cream Sampling

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test		Grades				Void
	Passed	Failed	1	2	3	4	
70	63	7	59	4	7	—	—

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Grade 1 and 2	...	...	90% satisfactory
Grade 3 and 4	...	...	10% unsatisfactory

MILK SUPPLIES

The responsibility for registration of dairy farms and farmers and the supervision of milk production at farms remained with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, except insofar as the Regulations relate to diseases communicable to man.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order 1954 which came into operation on the 1st April, 1954, no undesignated milk may be sold within the Borough.

The designations of milk which may be sold in Weymouth are :

- Tuberculin Tested
- Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised
- Pasteurised
- Sterilised

At the end of the year entries on the Department's Register were as follows :

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-54.

Distributors of milk with premises within the Borough	45
Distributors of milk with premises outside the Borough but retailing within the Borough	2
Dairy farms distributing from within the Borough	1
Premises registered as Dairies	9

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950. The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1953.

Dealers' licences to sell designated milk were granted as follows :

Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	39
Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	42
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	1
Sterilised Milk	...	...	...	...	1

Milk Sampling

The number of samples taken by the Department for bacteriological examination was 324. Samples of heat treated milk taken in the Borough by Sampling Officers of the Dorset County Council numbered 368.

Dorset County Council is the licensing authority for Dealers who pasteurise or sterilise milk. There is one pasteurising plant in the Borough.

Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops during the year ... 174

Details of samples taken are as follows :

Sample Designation	No. taken	Methylene Blue Test			Phosphatase Test	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Void	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
T.T. ...	127	99	28	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	317	311	—	6	317	—
Pasteurised	248	248	—	—	248	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	—	—

It will be seen from the foregoing table that there were 28 failures of methylene blue test from 127 samples of T.T. milk.

The majority of these unsatisfactory samples were from one dealer where special action was taken.

Summary of Results

Total number of samples taken	...	...	692
Total number classed as satisfactory	...	...	664
Total number classed as unsatisfactory	...	...	28
Number of samples taken for biological examination	2		
(both of which were satisfactory)			

FOOD SUPPLIES

(1) MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered in the Borough during 1957 was slightly lower than the number slaughtered in 1956. As in previous years the majority of the home killed meat consumed

in Weymouth came from slaughterhouses in the Borough of Dorchester and the area of Dorchester Rural District Council.

The Town Council has for some years past contributed towards the cost of meat inspection at Dorchester slaughterhouse. The rate of contribution, which varied annually, was based on the percentage of animals slaughtered in Dorchester for the Weymouth area. In April, 1957, the Government offered to make contributions towards the cost of meat inspection to those local authorities on whom the cost of inspecting meat in slaughterhouses imposed an unduly heavy burden because much of the meat inspected was not for local consumption. As a result of this new scheme it was not necessary for Weymouth Corporation to make further contributions to the Borough of Dorchester and payments have now been discontinued.

Weymouth—Slaughterhouse/Bacon Factory

This slaughterhouse/bacon factory is licensed annually and slaughtering is carried out on two days each week. Every animal slaughtered on these premises during the year was inspected. The number of visits to the slaughterhouse during the year was 80 which shows a decrease of 20 on the previous year.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Calves	Pigs	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2055	2055

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

Number killed	...	...	.....	...	2055
Number inspected	...	...	.....	...	2055

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	118
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	...	5.88

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	26
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	...	1.26

MEAT CONDEMNED AT SLAUGHTERHOUSE/BACON FACTORY

Disease	Weight (lbs.)
Tuberculosis	563
Pleurisy and Pericarditis	92
Cirrhosis	127
Pneumonia	39
Abscesses	40
Parasites and Cysts	11
Fever	173
Septic Wounds	5
Bruising	11
Nephritis	4
Septic Pneumonia	121
Gangrene	132
Inflammation	32

MEAT CONDEMNED—SUMMARY

	Weight (lbs.)
Tuberculosis	563
Other Diseases	787

Total weight condemned—12 cwts. 6 lbs.

No. of visits made to slaughterhouse—80

Cysticercus Bovis

Carcases infested with localised cysticercus bovis must be placed in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than three weeks, or at a temperature not exceeding 14 degrees Fahrenheit for a period not less than two weeks.

Although no cattle are slaughtered in the Borough, the cold store owned by Messrs. Cosens and Co., Ltd., in West Street, Weymouth, is used by slaughterhouses outside the Borough for the refrigeration of infested carcasses.

In 1957, sixteen beef carcasses were sent to the cold store as against seventeen in the previous year.

My thanks are due to Messrs. Cosens and Co., Ltd., for their co-operation in dealing with such carcasses and for ensuring that the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are rigorously carried out.

Licensing of Slaughtermen

During the year five applications were made for renewal of slaughtermen's licences and all were granted, subject to conditions as laid down in the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954.

(2) OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

CANNED GOODS

Meat Products	227 tins
Fish	26 tins
Milk	24 tins
Fruit	451 tins
Vegetables	228 tins
Jam and Marmalade	14 tins
Soups	13 tins
Syrup	1 tin
Spaghetti	31 tins
Orange Juice	12 tins
Frozen Liquid Egg	4 tins

MEAT.

Ham	307½ lbs.
Meat	49 lbs.
Sausages	41 lbs.
Picnic Shoulders	5
Geese (3)	37 lbs.

FISH.

Fish	517 lbs.
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OTHER FOODS

Fruit	105 lbs.
Potatoes	7 cwts.
Cereals	2 pkts.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Part of this Act came into force on 31st December, 1956. The Act gives Local Authorities new powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution. The provisions which came into force dealt with the installation of new furnaces, their height of chimneys, smoke control areas, pollution from colliery spoilbanks, research and publicity and the making of building byelaws. The remaining provisions of the Act were to be the subject of an Order "fixing a date in the earlier part of 1958 as the appointed day for the remaining provisions of the Act."

Section 3 of the Act requires that any person proposing to instal a furnace shall give notice of intention to do so to the Local Authority and failure to give notice is an offence.

Section 10 provides that when plans in connection with the installation of furnaces are submitted, the Local Authority has to be satisfied that the heights of chimneys are such that no smoke nuisances will be likely to arise.

One application under Sections 3 and 10 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was received during the year and this was in connection with a "Launderette." The applicant co-operated fully with the Department and plans of the chimney and oil furnace installation were submitted. In this case the value of the new Act could be clearly seen as it was possible to ensure that the new installation was efficient and capable of operating without causing smoke nuisances.

In September, 1957, the Health Committee considered various suggestions from professional organisations which offered to advise and help in connection with applications under Sections 3 and 10 of the new Act and to give expert advice with difficult technical problems should they arise. Although the Health Committee decided not to join any specific organisation dealing with smoke abatement they did agree in principle that the services of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service might be used in instances where expert advice was necessary.

In June, the Town Clerk reported that the Minister of Housing and Local Government proposed to make an Order under the Public Health Smoke Abatement Act, 1936, extending the list of works controlled under the Alkali Works Regulation Act, 1936. It was reported that if such an Order were made it would remove from the control of the Local Authority certain industrial premises within the Borough. The Health Committee agreed to support the Association of Municipal Corporations in their opposition to this proposal and to contribute towards the expenses of the Association who would make formal opposition to a Public Enquiry.

During the year a number of complaints were received in connection with smoke nuisances from railway locomotives and towards the end of the year the Town Clerk reported on the Local

Authority's powers in such matters. The Town Clerk was asked by the Health Committee to write to the British Railways Authority asking for their co-operation in reducing smoke and grit nuisances caused by locomotives operating within the Borough.

RODENT CONTROL

Two Rodent Operators are employed in the Department and statistics relating to their work are given below.

In addition to the very large number of inspections made by the Rodent Operators, 87 special inspections in connection with rodent control were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of complaints received during the year was 545, which shows a decrease of 31 on the previous year.

When complaints are received a survey of the area in which the infestation is notified is always carried out and in this way treatments usually prove highly effective. Statistics show what a very large amount of work is involved, and I am well satisfied with the way in which this service is carried out.

The Borough receives a grant of 50 per cent. of its expenditure on rodent control from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

I am pleased to say that it was not necessary to take any statutory action during the year under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Number of complaints received re rats and mice	...	545
Number of premises visited for Survey	...	1831
Number of premises given first treatment	...	625
Number of premises given second treatment	...	117
Number of premises given third treatment	...	3
Number of premises given routine treatment	...	20
Number of premises given re-infestation treatment		17
Number of visits made (Survey and Treatment)	...	5409
Number of pre-baits laid	...	6103
Number of pre-baits taken	...	4109
Number of poison baits laid	...	2821
Number of poison baits taken	...	1477

Control of Rats in Sewers

As in previous years two treatments of the sewers were carried out. The first treatment was followed by test baiting of those sewers which previously showed no signs of infestation.

The second treatment was carried out in November and on this occasion Paranitrophenol was used as a bait preservative on the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Results of this treatment show a very slight decrease in

infestation as compared with the corresponding treatment in 1956. Very good weather conditions prevailed during this period of treatment and results are regarded as a reasonably accurate picture of the extent of infestation in the Borough sewers.

I mentioned in my last Report that the Town's sewers are in many cases old and defective and thus afford good harbourage and escape for rats. For this reason it is imperative that routine sewer treatments are continued and this is probably one of the most important duties of the Rodent Control section of the Department.

A summary of the results of the second treatment is recorded below :

November, 1956—Sewer Treatment No. 20

System or Section of System	No. of manholes	No. baited	No. of M.H's showing prebait taken	No. of M.H's showing complete prebait taken (on one or both days)	No Takes
Rodwell ...	257	58	28	11	30
Westham ...	285	48	19	7	29
Park ...	152	44	24	15	20
Town ...	67	49	12	10	37

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

In the section of this Report which deals with Caravans and Camping Sites I have referred to legal proceedings which were necessary under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in two cases where persons used land for camping purposes for periods exceeding 42 consecutive days. In both cases the Corporation's actions were successful and maximum penalties of £5 were imposed.

In no other cases was it necessary to take any statutory action.

Two statutory notices under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, were served during 1957 and both were complied with by the end of the year.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The supervision of Public Conveniences continued to be the responsibility of the Health Department. At the end of 1956 a new ejector plant was installed at Brunswick Terrace convenience and I am pleased to report that very little trouble was experienced with the installation during the Summer season of 1957.

Again during 1957 the inadequacy of ladies conveniences on the Esplanade was noticeable and complaints were received to this effect. Queues formed almost every afternoon during July and August at the main conveniences on the Esplanade.

At the end of December the Health Committee again considered this matter and commenced negotiations for the purchase of an existing building on the Esplanade for reconstruction as a public convenience.

Difficulty was experienced at Melcombe Gardens conveniences due to periodical failure of the water supply. The services to these conveniences is used also by the Parks Department and whilst watering of the tennis courts, gardens and bowling green was in progress, the convenience supply frequently failed. Complaints were received and it became necessary to advise the Health Committee to provide an entirely separate service to these conveniences. As provision for this work had not been included in the annual estimates, the Finance Committee did not agree to the work being carried out during the current year and it was eventually decided that a new water service should be installed before the 1958 season commenced.

In January, 1958, the Health Committee considered whether charges should be made for children using public conveniences. It was decided that children should be admitted free of charge at the discretion of attendants at public conveniences where attendants are employed.

Wilful Damage

Throughout the year wilful damage in public conveniences continued to occur in spite of many precautions taken by the Health Department. This problem has been of great concern to the Health Committee for many years and the amount of money spent on necessary repairs is very large and is, of course, money wasted. Hooliganism in public conveniences, which leads to wilful damage, is not peculiar to Weymouth and seems to be on the increase throughout the country. For this reason it is not possible to provide many facilities—such as wash-hand basins—in conveniences where there are no attendants and when repairs and alterations to conveniences are carried out, measures to eliminate wilful damage have to receive first consideration. The co-operation of the public in dealing with this problem is essential and it has become the responsibility of each one of us to try to stop wilful damage and the resultant waste of public money.

Free hand washing facilities at public conveniences

The facilities for free hand washing in public conveniences where attendants are employed was continued throughout 1957. This scheme was started in 1955 and has since worked very successfully. In view of the limited size of the wash and brush-up rooms in the conveniences on the sea front it was not possible to operate the scheme during the months of July, August and September.

Bowleaze Cove

In my Report for 1956 I mentioned that Mr. L. Read, of Cove Cafe, had during the year built a public convenience near his cafe. During 1957 Mr. Honnor commenced the construction of a second public convenience on a site near the Beach Cafe, on the opposite side of the River Jordan from Mr. Read's premises. Mr. Honnor's public convenience was not completed by the end of the year but it is expected that it will be in operation for the 1958 season.

Supervision of public conveniences

In my Reports for previous years I have mentioned the considerable amount of time devoted by the Public Health Inspectors to the supervision of public conveniences and I reported in 1956 that the Health Committee had agreed to an additional appointment being made to take effect before the Summer of 1957. As mentioned earlier in this Report, Mr. A. R. Smith was appointed as assistant in the Health Department and included among his duties was the general supervision of public conveniences.—As the result of this additional appointment the number of inspections of public conveniences increased from 534 in 1956 to 1,582 in 1957. The volume of work in connection with public conveniences has increased tremendously in recent years and the Department continues to do all it can to keep the conveniences up to a satisfactory standard.

PORTUGUESE MEN O' WAR (JELLYFISH)

Much publicity was given in the National Press to the prevalence of stinging jellyfish along the South Coast at the beginning of September. Reports were received that a few specimens had been seen on local beaches and so the Health Department made careful searches along the whole sea coast within the Borough. The Police very kindly co-operated and gave reports of their examinations of neighbouring beaches. No Portuguese Men O' War jellyfish were found on any beaches in Weymouth.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT

Reason for Inspection	No. of premises visited	No. of visits including re-visits	Nuisances or defects found	Nuisances or defects remedied
Premises under P.H.A.	342	1372	144	123
Drainage Works Only :				
(a) New Buildings	224	804	—	—
(b) Existing Buildings	174	1798	134	127
Camping Sites, Vans,				
Tents	13	509	12	12
Food Premises ...	502	696	124	109
Dairies and Milk Shops	52	174	—	—
Factories Act ...	124	182	32	15
Shops Act	110	133	9	5
Public Conveniences	50	1582	—	—

Number of complaints received — 251

OTHER VISITS

Visits to houses of T.B. patients	27
No. of visits re rehousing applications ...	322
No. of visits re Section 16/18 Housing Act, 1957 ...	392
No. of visits re Section 42 Housing Act, 1957 ...	261
No. of visits re Council houses	38
No. of visits re Rent Act, 1957	93
Visits to houses in connection with Applications for Certificates of Disrepair (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)	8
Visits to offensive trade and marine store premises ...	24
Visits re Smoke Abatement	4
Visits re Mosquito and Midge Breeding Grounds ..	10
Inspection of places of entertainment	5
Inspections of licensed premises (Public Houses and Bars)	2
Visits by Public Health Inspectors in connection with Rodent Control	87
Visits under National Assistance Act, 1948	81
Visits to Corporation Controlled Tip	64
Visits to Mortuary	16
Visits under Pet Animals Act	30
Visits to Verminous Premises	5

Visits to Outworkers' Premises	...	...	...	9
Visits re Smoke Observation	...	...	...	15
Visits re Flooding	...	...	...	39
Visits re Water Sampling	...	...	...	5
Visits re Jellyfish on Beaches	...	...	...	18
Visits re Drainage of Lodmoor	...	...	...	13
Visits to Caravans and Camping Sites	...	...	...	509
Visits re Food Poisoning	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	914

A brief summary of some of the more important defects remedied is given below :

Roof repairs	...	...	...	...	16
Eaves Guttering and Rainwater Pipes renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	11
Walls rendered, repaired or pointed	...	...	...	...	17
Plasterwork renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Grates renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	14
Drains renewed, repaired or cleared	...	...	...	...	113
Repairs to Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	7
Cesspools emptied after Notice	...	...	...	...	9
Cleansing of Premises	...	...	...	...	4
Other miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	14
Sinks and Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	3
Yard surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Staircases repaired	...	...	...	...	13
Foodstore provided	...	...	...	...	3

SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

	NOTICES			
	Served		Complied	
	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory
Public Health Act, 1936				
House Defects	33	1	35	1
Other Defects	44	1	40	1
Food & Drugs Act, 1938	59	—	56	—
Factories Act, 1937	18	—	8	—
Housing Act	2	3	2	3
Prevention of Damage by				
Pests Act, 1949	2	—	2	—
Shops Act, 1950	6	—	4	—
Milk Regulations, 1949-54	3	—	3	—
Ice Cream Regulations	1	—	1	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

Six visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the investigation of infectious disease and 12 visits in connection with food poisoning cases.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Number of houses treated for disinfection (infectious diseases)	16
Number of rooms involved	31
Number of houses treated for disinfestation	37
Number of rooms involved	112
Number of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	180
Number of articles destroyed	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Survey of action during year.

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	31	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	129	114	3	—
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers Premises)	18	37	1	—
Total	165	182	4	—

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				No. of cases in which pro- secutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective ...	15	7	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	18	10	—	2	—

(3) Outworkers.

(a) Number of lists received from employers	...	5
(b) Number of employees concerned	...	—
(c) Number of outworkers involved	...	4
(d) Number of outworkers living outside the Borough	...	—
(e) Number of lists received from outside Authorities	...	12
(f) Number of outworkers involved	...	16

(4) Total inspections for all purposes (including outworkers).

No. of premises visited	No. of visits including re-visits	Defects found	Defects remedied
101	191	18	10

DEALERS IN OLD METALS

Eight dealers in old metal are registered by the Council under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907. Ten visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are three rag and bone dealers' premises in the Borough, two of which were established prior to the operation of the Public Health Act, 1936. The third was established in 1948 and is subject to the consent of the Town Council being obtained annually. Fourteen visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

BOROUGH OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE
REGIS.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Summary for the Year
1957

Lat.— $50^{\circ} 36' 20''$ N. Long.— $2^{\circ} 26' 50''$ W
21 feet above Sea Level.

J. N. HAMBLY, M.B.E.,
Lt.Cdr. R.N. (Ret.)
Borough Meteorologist

Meteorological Station,
Weymouth

Remarks.

GENERAL

The year 1957 can be called a good one on the whole, except for a few bad days.

SUNSHINE

There was a total of 1,851 hours of sunshine, 108 hours above the average. The winter months were above normal with August, September and October below.

RAINFALL

The total rainfall of 31.85 inches was 3.97 inches above the average of 27.88 inches.

On four occasions over 1-in. was recorded: 1.45-in. on 18th June; 1.98-in. on 2nd July; 1.12-in. on 17th October, and 1.15-in. on 2nd November.

February and April were dry months, with 0.59-in. and 0.17-in. respectively.

Only a little snow fell in the early part of the year.

TEMPERATURE

The mean temperature was 1.1° above the average of 51.7°. February was 3.0° and March 5.7° above normal.

METEOROLOGICAL ABSTRACT

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Highest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	87	83	78	84	78	84
Lowest Shade Temperature (° Fah.)	25	23	18	24	17	23
Mean Maximum Temperature (° Fah.)	57.8	57.1	57.2	57.9	56.8	58.7
Mean Minimum Temperature (° Fah.)	45.8	46.1	45.8	44.8	44.6	47.1
Mean Temperature (° Fah.)	51.8	52.3	51.5	51.4	50.7	52.9
Total Rainfall (inches)	29.36	22.6	32.2	34.47	27.61	31.80
Hours of Bright Sunshine	1885.3	1916.5	1709.0	2009.4	1879.4	1851.3
Number of Days with Sunshine	312	203	288	308	307	295
Greatest daily amount of Sunshine (hours)	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.1
Highest Barometer Reading (inches)	30.830	30.762	30.641	30.661	30.731	30.741
Lowest Barometer Reading (inches)	29.080	29.271	28.572	28.840	29.232	29.090

PRESSURE (Inches) 9-00 a.m. G.M.T.

Barometer Readings at 0900 hours G.M.T., corrected for Temperature and Altitude

1957	Highest			Lowest		Relative Humidity %
Month	Mean Inches	Inches	Date	Inches	Date	
January	...	30.74	11th	29.54	24th	85.1
February	...	30.49	28th	29.98	13th	83.9
March	...	30.26	14th	29.57	6th & 7th	86.5
April	...	30.49	25th	29.96	11th	69.1
May	...	30.33	27th	29.58	9th	71.9
June	...	30.59	13th	29.73	9th	66.1
July	...	30.36	31st	29.66	18th & 19th	80.6
August	...	30.42	2nd	29.20	9th	79.1
September	...	30.43	27th	29.66	11th	83.0
October	...	30.47	2nd	29.60	18th	85.6
November	...	30.59	24th	29.09	5th	84.6
December	...	30.50	3rd & 5th	29.27	13th	87.1
Mean	...	30.74	11th Jan.	29.09	5th Nov.	80.2

THE WINDS

Observed daily at 0900 G.M.T. to 8 points of the Compass

Month	DIRECTION								
	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
January	...	1	5	—	2	2	11	6	2
February	...	1	4	—	2	2	8	6	4
March	...	—	—	10	3	1	11	4	1
April	...	—	19	4	1	2	1	2	1
May	...	1	12	2	1	—	7	6	1
June	...	3	11	1	—	2	4	4	3
July	...	—	2	3	2	2	7	8	1
August	...	—	1	4	—	2	5	9	2
September	...	2	2	1	1	1	10	7	2
October	...	2	6	3	—	1	9	3	5
November	...	1	10	2	4	—	2	2	7
December	...	—	4	7	—	2	6	6	5
Year	...	11	76	37	16	17	81	63	34

BRIGHT SUNSHINE

1957		Greatest			Number of		Cloud
Month	Actual Sunshine (Hours)	Percentage of Average	Daily Amount (Hours)	Date	Days with Sunshine Recorded	Sunless Days	Amount 1—8 9 a.m.
January	...	102	7.0	10th	19	12	5.8
February	...	110	9.1	20th	23	5	6.4
March	...	81	10.0	25th	24	7	5.7
April	...	108	12.1	25th	25	5	4.1
May	...	114	14.5	27th	27	4	4.5
June	...	139	14.9	12th	29	1	2.8
July	...	100	13.2	10th	31	0	5.1
August	...	94	13.3	2nd	30	1	5.0
September	...	91	10.8	18th	25	5	5.6
October	...	93	9.8	1st	22	9	5.5
November	...	118	7.9	9th	19	11	5.1
December	...	134	6.9	1st	21	10	5.7
Year	...	107	14.9	12th June	295	70	5.2

RAINFALL

1957	TOTAL FALL		Percentage of Average	Days of 0.2 m. m. or more	Wet Days of 1.0 m./m. or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours inches	Date
	Inches	m. m.					
January	...	3.10	78.7	19	16	0.85	31st
February	...	3.98	101.9	22	19	0.59	23rd
March	...	2.60	66.0	15	10	0.61	9th
April	...	0.24	6.1	4	2	0.17	22nd
May	...	1.89	48.0	10	6	0.76	8th
June	...	2.43	61.7	8	5	1.45	18th
July	...	4.71	119.6	16	15	1.98	2nd
August	...	2.37	60.2	14	10	0.79	8th
September	...	3.25	82.6	13	13	0.66	9th
October	...	2.49	63.2	12	9	1.12	17th
November	...	2.53	64.3	5	5	1.15	2nd
December	...	2.26	57.3	17	13	0.38	10th
Year	...	31.85	809.6	155	123	1.98	2nd July

Average for 30 years — 27.88 inches

TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (Fah.)

1957 Month	9 a.m. Mean	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Max. &		Difference from Average	Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
				Min.	Mean					
January	45.1	49.1	40.0	44.5		+ 1.8	58	5th	30	11th
February	45.1	50.4	40.7	45.5		+ 3.0	58	25th	29	16th, 19th
March	50.1	55.1	45.8	50.5		+ 5.7	60	27th	34	3rd
April	51.7	58.0	43.6	50.8		+ 2.2	60	23rd	35	12th
May	54.2	61.6	45.8	53.7		0.0	69	3rd, 25th	36	6th
June	63.3	70.3	52.5	61.4		+ 2.3	84	17th	42	25th
July	63.6	69.7	57.3	63.5		+ 1.3	76	2nd, 4th, 31st	51	11th, 17th
August	62.9	69.0	55.7	62.3		—0.3	79	1st	43	28th
September	61.2	64.1	52.7	58.4		—1.1	68	1st, 5th	39	30th
October	55.3	60.9	48.7	54.8		+ 1.0	66	15th	37	20th
November	45.3	50.3	41.3	45.8		—1.6	56	1st, 2nd, 3rd	30	24th
December	42.6	48.9	37.6	43.3		—0.2	54	6th, 7th, 20th	23	17th
Year	53.3	58.9	46.8	52.8		+ 1.17	84	17th June	23	17th Dec.

WEYMOUTH SUNSHINE HOURS RECORD SINCE 1895.

Year	Hours	Year	Hours	Year	Hours	Year	Hours
1895 ...	1953.7	1911 ...	2090.9	1927 ...	1692.7	1943 ...	1769.0
1896 ...	1904.0	1912 ...	1582.4	1928 ...	1898.9	1944 ...	1741.1
1897 ...	1827.5	1913 ...	1583.7	1929 ...	2024.1	1945 ...	1564.9
1898 ...	1828.4	1914 ...	1826.8	1930 ...	1803.7	1946 ...	1648.2
1899 ...	2030.2	1915 ...	1729.8	1931 ...	1582.8	1947 ...	1626.2
1900 ...	1624.7	1916 ...	1677.5	1932 ...	1554.4	1948 ...	1877.5
1901 ...	1675.9	1917 ...	1653.5	1933 ...	1987.3	1949 ...	2055.3
1902 ...	1421.4	1918 ...	1804.9	1934 ...	1807.0	1950 ...	1820.6
1903 ...	1554.0	1919 ...	1803.5	1935 ...	1706.2	1951 ...	1828.3
1904 ...	1675.6	1920 ...	1523.4	1936 ...	1549.3	1952 ...	1895.5
1905 ...	1706.9	1921 ...	1934.6	1937 ...	1628.5	1953 ...	1916.5
1906 ...	1908.3	1922 ...	1748.0	1938 ...	1646.6	1954 ...	1711.0
1907 ...	1784.1	1923 ...	1695.6	1939 ...	1786.4	1955 ...	2009.4
1908 ...	1875.9	1924 ...	1687.6	1940 ...	1883.3	1956 ...	1855.4
1909 ...	1938.3	1925 ...	1710.1	1941 ...	1669.0	1957 ...	1851.2
1910 ...	1693.7	1926 ...	1554.4	1942 ...	1663.0		

Greatest amount of Sunshine in one year — 2090.9 in 1911

Least amount of Sunshine in one year — 1421.4 in 1902

Average for 30 years — 1743 hours

